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☐ 1. Document ID: US 20020150961 A1

L3: Entry 1 of 7 File: PGPB Oct 17, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020150961
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020150961 A1

TITLE: Activity-dependent cysteine protease profiling reagent

PUBLICATION-DATE: October 17, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Bogyo, Matthew	Mill Valley	IA	US	
Greenbaum, Doron	San Francisco	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/23; 530/350

ABSTRACT:

Probes are provided having specificity for papain cysteine hydrolases comprising an electrophile, exemplified by an epoxide, a hydrophobic group for fitting into the hydrolase pocket and a moiety that provides for detection and/or isolation. A variety of compound having hydrophobic side chains from an oligopeptide are exemplified using fluorescers, ligand members of specific binding pairs or radioactive labels for detection and/or isolation.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWMC | Draw. Desc | Image

☐ 2. Document ID: US 20020111292 A1

L3: Entry 2 of 7 File: PGPB Aug 15, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020111292
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020111292 A1

TITLE: Inhibitors of proteasomal activity for stimulating bone and hair growth

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 15, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Mundy, Gregory R.	San Antonio	TX	US	
Garrett, I. Ross	San Antonio	TX	US	
Rossini, G.	San Antonio	TX	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/2

ABSTRACT:

Compounds that inhibit the activity of NF-.kappa.B or inhibit the activity of the proteasome or both promote bone formation and hair growth and are thus useful in treating osteoporosis, bone fracture or deficiency, primary or secondary hyperparathyroidism, periodontal disease or defect, metastatic bone disease, osteolytic bone disease, post-plastic surgery, post-prosthetic joint surgery, and post-dental implantation; they also stimulate the production of hair follicles and are thus useful in stimulating hair growth, including hair density, in subject where this is desirable.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 3. Document ID: US 20020107203 A1

L3: Entry 3 of 7 File: PGPB Aug 8, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020107203
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020107203 A1

TITLE: Inhibitors of proteasomal activity for stimulating bone and hair growth

PUBLICATION-DATE: August 8, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Mundy, Gregory R.	San Antonio	TX	US	
Garrett, Ross I.	San Antonio	TX	US	
Rossini, G.	San Antonio	TX	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/18

ABSTRACT:

Compounds that inhibit the activity of NF-.kappa.B or inhibit the activity of the proteasome or both promote bone formation and hair growth and are thus useful in treating osteoporosis, bone fracture or deficiency, primary or secondary hyperparathyroidism, periodontal disease or defect, metastatic bone disease, osteolytic bone disease, post-plastic surgery, post-prosthetic joint surgery, and post-dental implantation; they also stimulate the production of hair follicles and are thus useful in stimulating hair growth, including hair density, in subject where this is desirable.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

☐ 4. Document ID: US 20020068271 A1

L3: Entry 4 of 7 File: PGPB Jun 6, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020068271
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020068271 A1

TITLE: Methods for identifying agents capable of modulating protein kinase C theta (PKC0) activity

PUBLICATION-DATE: June 6, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Altman, Amnon	La Jolla	CA	US	
Coudronniere, Nolwenn	San Diego	CA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/5; 435/6, 435/7.1, 530/350, 536/23.2, 536/23.72

ABSTRACT:

The invention provides methods for identifying agents that modulate activities of protein kinase C theta (PKC.theta.) polypeptides. The invention provides methods for identifying a therapeutic agent for ameliorating an HIV infection. The invention provides methods for ameliorating a condition in a subject (e.g., an HIV infection, a skeletal muscle disorder, an immune disorder) by modulating PKC.theta. polypeptide activity. The invention also provides for ablation of the CD28 costimulatory signal in T cells, abolishing of a T cell survival signal, and promote the apoptosis of activated self-reactive T cells, e.g., in autoimmune diseases.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC
Draw Desc | Image

☐ 5. Document ID: US 20020006605 A1

L3: Entry 5 of 7 File: PGPB Jan 17, 2002

PGPUB-DOCUMENT-NUMBER: 20020006605
PGPUB-FILING-TYPE: new
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020006605 A1

TITLE: Methods for monitoring production of gene products and uses thereof

PUBLICATION-DATE: January 17, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY	RULE-47
Gu, Kerong	Vienna	VA	US	

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/4; 435/6

ABSTRACT:

This invention relates generally to the field of monitoring production of gene products. In particular, the invention provides methods of monitoring production of a gene product, methods of screening for modulators of production of a gene product,

and methods of screening for cellular targets amenable to regulation by a treatment using a plurality of reporter gene systems. The methods described herein find uses in a number of fields such as drug discovery, agricultural or industrial production and environmental monitoring or protection.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 6. Document ID: US 6462019 B1

L3: Entry 6 of 7 File: USPT Oct 8, 2002

US-PAT-NO: 6462019
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6462019 B1

TITLE: Inhibitors of proteasomal activity and production for stimulating bone growth

DATE-ISSUED: October 8, 2002

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Mundy; Gregory R.	San Antonio	TX		
Garrett; I. Ross	San Antonio	TX		
Rossini; G.	San Antonio	TX		

US-CL-CURRENT: 514/12; 435/69.2

ABSTRACT:

Compounds that inhibit the activity of NF-.kappa.B or inhibit the activity of the proteasome or both promote bone formation and are thus useful in treating osteoporosis, bone fracture or deficiency, primary or secondary hyperparathyroidism, periodontal disease or defect, metastatic bone disease, osteolytic bone disease, post-plastic surgery, post-prosthetic joint surgery, and post-dental implantation.

6 Claims, 3 Drawing figures
Exemplary Claim Number: 1
Number of Drawing Sheets: 3

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc | Image

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☐ 7. Document ID: WO 200128579 A2 AU 200121183 A EP 1221962 A2 US 20020111292 A1

L3: Entry 7 of 7 File: DWPI Apr 26, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-256022
DERWENT-WEEK: 200257

TITLE: Enhancing bone formation, treating pathological dental condition and degenerative joint condition e.g. osteoporosis involves use of a compound that inhibits nuclear transcription factor beta or proteasome activity

INVENTOR: GARRETT, R I; MUNDY, G R ; ROSSINI, G ; GARRETT, I R

PRIORITY-DATA: 2000US-0558973 (April 25, 2000), 1999US-0421545 (October 20, 1999), 1998US-0113947 (July 10, 1998), 1999US-0361775 (July 27, 1999), 2002US-0050633 (January 15, 2002)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
WO 200128579 A2	April 26, 2001	E	057	A61K038/06
AU 200121183 A	April 30, 2001		000	A61K038/06
EP 1221962 A2	July 17, 2002	E	000	A61K038/06
US 20020111292 A1	August 15, 2002		000	A61K038/17

INT-CL (IPC): A61 K 31/165; A61 K 31/365; A61 K 31/4015; A61 K 31/522; A61 K 38/06; A61 K 38/07; A61 K 38/13; A61 K 38/17; A61 P 19/00; A61 P 43/00

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: US20020111292A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - A method (M1) for enhancing bone formation, treating a pathological dental condition or treating degenerative joint conditions in a vertebrate animal involves administration of a compound (I) that inhibits the activity of a nuclear transcription factor beta (NF-k beta), inhibits proteasomal activity or inhibits production of proteasome proteins.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method (M1) for enhancing bone formation, treating a pathological dental condition or treating degenerative joint conditions in a vertebrate animal involves administration of a compound (I) that inhibits the activity of a nuclear transcription factor beta (NF-k beta), inhibits proteasomal activity (preferably chymotrypsin-like activity) or inhibits production of proteasome proteins, where the compound does not inhibit the isoprenoid pathway.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

(1) treating a mammalian subject for a condition benefited by stimulating hair growth by administering a compound (I') that inhibits the activity of NF-k beta , inhibits proteasomal activity (preferably trypsin-like or PGPH activity) or inhibits production of these proteins;

(2) identifying (I) and (I') by subjecting the compound to an assay for determining its ability to inhibit NF-k beta activity, to inhibits proteasomal activity (preferably chymotrypsin-like activity, trypsin-like activity and/or PGTH activity) or inhibits the production of enzymes with proteasomal activity.

ACTIVITY - Osteopathic; Antiinflammatory; Vulnerary; Antiarthritic; Osteogenic.

The test compounds PSI, and pentoxyfilline (PTX) and the control compounds bFGF, BMP-2 (bone morphogenic protein-2) were tested for the in vitro bone formation assay as per neonatal mouse calvaria assay described in Gowen M. and Mundy G., J. Immunolog (1986) 136:2478 - 82. New bone formation was determined by measuring the new bone area formed in one field in 3 representative sections of each bone (4 bones per group). Each measurement was carried out one half field distance form the end of the suture. Both total bone and old bone area were measured. Data were expressed as new bone area in micro m2. Osteoblast numbers were determined by point counting. The number of osteoblast cells lining the bone surface on both sides of the bone were counted. Data was expressed as osteoblast numbers/mm of bone surface. Alkaline phosphatase activity was measured in the conditioned media of the murine organ cultures, using the method described by Majeska, R.J., et al., Exp Cell Res (1978) 111:465 - 465. It was observed that PSI was as good as, or better than BMP-2 and bFGF for inducing bone formation. PTX exhibited ability to enhance new bone formation in concentrations as low as 0.1 micro M. At a concentration of 10 micro M, PTX enhanced the new bone over control by 100%; at 100 micro M, the increase was approx. 3 times that of control.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Bone formation enhancer; Hair growth stimulator; Nuclear transcription factor beta (NF-k beta) inhibitor; Proteasome, protease (e.g. chymotrypsin, trypsin and PGPH) inhibitor; Production of NF- approx. kb and protease inhibitor; osteoblast, osteoblast precursor cells and mesenchymal cells stimulator.

USE - For enhancing bone formation or inhibit bone resorption, to treat pathological dental conditions, to treat degenerative joint conditions in a vertebrate animal such as osteoporosis, bone fracture or deficiency, primary or secondary hyperparathyroidism, periodontal disease or defect, metastatic bone disease, osteolytic bone disease, post-plastic surgery, post-prosthetic joint surgery and post-dental implantation; and for stimulating hair growth in a mammalian subject (claimed). The disorders of hair growth include male pattern baldness, alopecia areota, alopecia induced by cancer chemotherapy and hair thinning associated with aging. The bone defects include elevation of peak bone mass in pre-menopausal women, growth deficiencies including age-related, post-menopausal, glucocorticoid induced osteoporosis and disease osteoporosis, arthritis, repair of congenital and trauma-induced resection of bone, for limiting or treating cartilage defects or disorders, and in wound healing and tissue repair.

ADVANTAGE - The administration of the compounds leads to increase bone growth and formation and stimulation of hair follicle. (I) does not inhibit the isoprenoid pathway.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

WO 200128579A EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

NOVELTY - A method (M1) for enhancing bone formation, treating a pathological dental condition or treating degenerative joint conditions in a vertebrate animal involves administration of a compound (I) that inhibits the activity of a nuclear transcription factor beta (NF-k beta), inhibits proteasomal activity or inhibits production of proteasome proteins.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A method (M1) for enhancing bone formation, treating a pathological dental condition or treating degenerative joint conditions in a vertebrate animal involves administration of a compound (I) that inhibits the activity of a nuclear transcription factor beta (NF-k beta), inhibits proteasomal activity (preferably chymotrypsin-like activity) or inhibits production of proteasome proteins, where the compound does not inhibit the isoprenoid pathway.

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(2) identifying (I) and (I') by subjecting the compound to an assay for determining its ability to inhibit NF-k beta activity, to inhibits proteasomal activity (preferably chymotrypsin-like activity, trypsin-like activity and/or PGTH activity) or inhibits the production of enzymes with proteasomal activity.

ACTIVITY - Osteopathic; Antiinflammatory; Vulnerary; Antiarthritic; Osteogenic.

The test compounds PSI, and pentoxyfilline (PTX) and the control compounds bFGF, BMP-2 (bone morphogenic protein-2) were tested for the in vitro bone formation assay as per neonatal mouse calvaria assay described in Gowen M. and Mundy G., J. Immunolog (1986) 136:2478 - 82. New bone formation was determined by measuring the new bone area formed in one field in 3 representative sections of each bone (4 bones per group). Each measurement was carried out one half field distance form the end of the suture. Both total bone and old bone area were measured. Data were expressed as new bone area in micro m2. Osteoblast numbers were determined by point counting. The number of osteoblast cells lining the bone surface on both sides of the bone were counted. Data was expressed as osteoblast numbers/mm of bone surface. Alkaline phosphatase activity was measured in the conditioned media of the murine organ

cultures, using the method described by Majeska, R.J., et al., Exp Cell Res (1978) 111:465 - 465. It was observed that PSI was as good as, or better than BMP-2 and bFGF for inducing bone formation. PTX exhibited ability to enhance new bone formation in concentrations as low as 0.1 micro M. At a concentration of 10 micro M, PTX enhanced the new bone over control by 100%; at 100 micro M, the increase was approx. 3 times that of control.

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ADVANTAGE - The administration of the compounds leads to increase bone growth and formation and stimulation of hair follicle. (I) does not inhibit the isoprenoid pathway.

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ISOPRENOID.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	1256
ISOPRENOIDS.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	558
(ISOPRENOID AND 2).USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	7
(L2 AND ISOPRENOID).USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	7

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